

39102 to 39141—Continued.

yields a quantity of alcohol varying in strength from 13 to 33 per cent. Like the officinal manna, this is used for its sweetening and slightly laxative properties. The wood is white with a reddish tinge, soft to moderately hard in structure, resembling in some respects the European ash. This tree is very valuable and is used in the manufacture of oars, jampan poles, ploughs, platters, spinning wheels, and for many other purposes." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

See S. P. I. No. 39014 for previous introduction and description.

39116. *GYNURA NEPALENSIS* DC. Asteraceæ.

"A tall, handsome species, native of the temperate Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 feet and in the Martaban Mountains near Maulmein at altitudes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The lower portion of the stem is as thick as the little finger, and the leaves are 3 to 7 inches in length, acuminate, usually irregular, coarsely toothed, and broadly pubescent on both surfaces." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 3, p. 337.*)

39117. *HYPERICUM OBLONGIFOLIUM* Choisy. Hypericaceæ.
(*Hypericum cernuum* Roxb.)

"A glabrous shrub, 3 to 6 feet in height, native of the western temperate Himalayas from Kumaon to Sikkim at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. The branches of this species are cylindrical in form, glaucous when young, and the leaves, which are minutely dotted, are sessile and range from 1 to 3 inches in length. The cymes are 3 to 5 flowered and terminal, while the flowers are 2 inches in diameter, at first white, then gradually turning to yellow." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 253.*)

39118. *HYPERICUM PATULUM* Thunb. Hypericaceæ.

"This is a small, glabrous shrub found growing throughout the temperate Himalayas from Bhutan to Chamba and in the Khasi Hills. The scented seeds of this species are employed as an aromatic stimulant in Patna, to which place they are exported from Nepal." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"A dwarf shrub in this country [England], but said to grow as high as 6 feet in Japan and the Himalayas. Leaves 1 to 2½ inches long, ovate, deep green above, glaucous beneath. Flowers 2 inches across, borne in a cyme at the end of the shoot; petals bright golden yellow, overlapping, roundish; sepals broadly ovate, one-third inch long. Stamens in five bundles.

"Introduced to Kew from Japan by Oldham in 1862; a native of China and the Himalayas. The type is not absolutely hardy, and almost always has its stems cut back to ground level during the winter. These spring up again the following season from 1 to 2 feet high, and flower from July to October. After a few years the shoots are apt to become more and more weakly and it becomes necessary to renew the stock from cuttings. The only species with which it can be confounded are *H. hookerianum*, from which it differs in the branchlets being two-edged, especially just beneath the flowers; *H. lysimachioides*, which has narrow, linear-lanceolate sepals; and *H. uralum*, with flowers half the size." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 639.*)